Allen Vaughn.) In Error from Blonnt County The plaintiff, in error, was indicted in the Circuit Court of Blount county, at its June term, 1866. The indictment charges that "Allen Vaughn, late of said county; on the 25th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sig-ty-six, in the county aforesaid, feloniously, nowingly, wilfufly and voluntarily did feed pertain armed prowiers, robbers and guerrillas, to-wit : Heart Dancan and others those names are to the grand jarors afogesaid unknown, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the

The defendant demurred to the indictment, and among other grounds of demurrer assigned the following: The indictment does not allege that "the feeding of the persons charged to have been guerrillas, bbers and prowlers, was for the purpose of aiding and assisting them in their un-

awful and illegal objects." The demurrer was disallowed. The defendant plead "not guilty." and at the September term, 1806, of said Court, a trial was land which resulted in the conviction of the defendant, and he was sentenced t imprisonment in the penitentiary of the State for the period of seven years, A motion for a new trial was made and over ruled, and an appeal presecuted to this

The question for our determination now s-does the indictment, with sufficient ertainty, charge the defendant with a violation of the criminal laws of the State?
The Attorney General insists, upon the part of the State, that under the provisions of the 4th section of the act of May the 17th, 1865, entitled "an act to punish all armed prowlers, guerrillas, brigands and highway robbers, and for other purposes, f any person shall knowingly, willingly and voluntarily feed any such person or persons, as described in the previous secion of said act, he is guilty of an offense against the criminal laws of the State, and upon conviction is subject to the penalty

mposed by that section.

The indictment is predicated upon that section. Its provisions are as follows. "That all persons who shall knowingly willingly and voluntarily feed any such person or persons, as described in the prerious sections of this act, or furnish them sisting them in their unlawful and illega bjects, shall be deemed guilty of felony nd, on conviction thereof, shall be imprioned in the penitentiary for a period

By reference to the previous sections of oluntarily, for the purpose of aiding and misting them in their unlawful and illegal s by said 4th section declared to 1 a felony. The lat section of the act in ex press terms declares what shall be necessar within the meaning of the act to constitute a guerrilla, highway robber and brigand Its provisions are as follows: "That every man or squad of men, that may hereaft make inroads for plunder upon peaceal nhabitants of this State and by force prive them of their property, or endeave so to deprive them by the alarm caused b their being armed, when, in fact, he or the were not at the time part of any organized army and sharing continuously in its dutie but who sometimes returned to their homes with the assumption of the semblances of peaceful pursuits, divesting him or themelves of the appearance or character of oldiers, are hereby declared guerrillas

highway robbers and brigands. Other persons who may not fall in with the description of guerrillas, highway robbers and brigands, as given in section one of said act, are mentioned in the second section, the provisions of which are as follows: "That scouts or single soldiers, lisguised in the dress of the country of clothed in the uniform of either army, who shall wilfully, maliciously and forcibly take from the possession or person of the peaceful citizens of the State their property y threats of violence, or the actual use of force and violence, and under the terror of

arms, shall upon conviction suffer death And still by the third section of said act another class of persons is mentioned, no described or mentioned in either of the preceding sections. Its provisions are as "That all armed prowters, by whatever name they may be called, who shall wilfully, maliciously and forcibly make an a tack upon any one of the peace able citizens of this State, for the purpose of robbing him or her, or of stealing his or her property, or of killing him or her, hall on conviction suffer death by hang-

Now it will be observed that this act in terms, by the provisions of the first section, declares who are guerrillas, highway rob bers and brigands, and such only as are shown to fall within the description gives in the act strelf, can be taken and held to be guerrillas, highway robbers or brigands within the sense and meaning of the act. But the act does not undertake to de-clare who are or shall be held to be, within the meaning of the act, scotts, soldiers or armed prowlers, the several classes of persons mentioned in the second and third sections. It merely declares that the persons mentioned in these sections shall, upon conviction of certain specified acts men-tioned therein, suffer death by hanging.

The act under consideration was passe during the existence in this country of a terrible civil war, when large hostile a mies were in the field, at a time when the country was filled with straggling soldiers marauders, and armed men, who were going about singly and in squads, plundering th country, robbing and murdering the peace able and defenseless citizens of the State And the language of the act must be con strued with reference to the surrounding circurastances—the exils existing at the time of its enactment, and the remedy in-tended to be provided. Aided by these reles we construe the word "scouts," used in the second section of saidnet, to mean persons who in times of war, are sent out to gain information and bring it tidings of the movements and condition o he enemy. The word "soldier," as used in the same section, means one who belongs to a regularly organized body of combatants, and as such is engaged in the military

service either as an officer or private.

That the words "armed prowlers," used in the third section of said act, means armed persons (though called by some other name), who are wandering or roving about over the country for the purpose of plun-dering and robbing the people, or for the purpose of plunder.

A man falling within the description of a guerrilla, highway robber and brigand, may be a scout or a soldier, "disguised in the dress of the country or clothed in the uniform of either army," or may even be "Vattel, Third Book," and argued that, if the free dinner, called upon a gentleman an "armed prowler," without in any way violating the provisions of this act or sub-jecting himself to the punishment therein

The office, duties and objects of a scout or soldier may be, may often are, not only lawful, but eminently honorable, patriotic, praiseworthy and even necessary, however perilous; yet these are the persons mentioned and described in one of the previous sections of this act. Now can it for one moment be believed that the Legislature intended by the fourth section of the act to declare that whoever should knowingly, willingly and voluntarily feed a scout or soldier, should be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction be imprisoned in the peni-tentiary? We think not. Yet such must be the operation and effect of the statute, it we give it the construction contended for. And eral, Johnston and Sherman treated with "if we do that your claim won't be worth a we could not stop even at this point, each other as equals. We laid down our cent." I have learned nothing further, and but every peaceable and order-loving citi- arms in consideration that the safety of our can't say whether the threat was successful zen who might feed any of the persons arms should be guaranteed. When Gen- in securing the asked-for black-mail. , have mentioned in the first, second or third sec-tions of the act, for the purpose of pro-be recognized as as soldiers under a defacto give it to the public to show that all is not Cotton and Tobacco Factors. carring or aiding in their arrest in order government.

The speaker here drew a parallel be- with the name of "soldiers' and sailors" and every person, whether a private citizen | tween the revolution and the Confederate | society. Here in Washington, at least, or a public officer, who, from motives of States. If what the colonies did was right such organizations are controlled by men humanity or the promptings of duty, should then they did it, what the Confederate feed such persons after their arrest, would also be held and punished a felous. Surely acknowledgment of American independit is elsewhere I can't say.

NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH

VOL. XXXIII.

Harrion Combination.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1866.

NO. 17

the Legislature intends no such thing. We ence by England made no difference, betherefore think the fourth section of said cause whatever rights they had they react must be construed as though it read ceived because of their governments de "that all persons who shall knowingly, facto, and not de jure, willingly and voluntarily feed any such The speaker quote Court, at linexville, September, persons as drescribed in previous sections of this act, for the purpose of aiding and

be deemed guilty," etc.
Then, to constitute an offense under said section, it is not enough that a person shalls knowingly, willingly and voluntarily feed such persons as are mentioned in the previous sections of the act, for, as we have iready shown, that may be done not only ocently, but in the discharge of duty, at to subject the party to the pains and f aiding and assisting them in their unawful and illegal objects."

It is insisted by the counsel for the plainif in error, that an indictment under the section of the set under consideration ust state specifically the acts of which the persons mentioned in the previous sections have been guilty, and with all the particularity which would be necessary in an indictment against such persons for such that this was no valid objection, since Paul Minimum and the previous sections of the particularity which would be necessary in an indictment against such persons for such that this was no valid objection, since Paul Minimum and the previous sections have been guilty, and with all the particularity which would be necessary in an indictment against such persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indictment against such persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indictment against such persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indictment against such persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indictment against such persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indictment against such persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indictment against such persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indictment against such persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indictment against such persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indicting the persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indicting the persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indicting the persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indicting the persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indicting the persons for such that the particularity which would be necessary in an indicting the persons for such that the particularity which was not will be necessary in an indicting the persons for such that the particularity which was not will be necessary to be a person of the p acts. We do not think so. All that is necessary is that the indiet

cost state such facts as are necessary to onstitute the offense, and where the offense is one created by statute, it is generally sufficient, and is perhaps the safer ruler to charge the effense in the language of the statute. And by reference again to the all that is necessary to constitute the offense, is, that the party charged shall have knowingly, etc., fed any such personor persons as described in the previous secons of the act, for the purpose of uiding and assisting them in their unlawful and llegal objects; or shall have given them in-

rmation for such purpose. The guilt of the accused under the 4th section of the act, does not depend upon the fact that any of the persons described in the previous sections have been guilty of any of the offenses specifically mentioned in the act, and for which such persons shall suffer death, except so far as the same may be necessary to constitute them such persons as are described in the act. Neither does it depend upon the fact that he knowingly and voluntarily fed such persons or

statute. Lin CIMA SIMO The offense is complete if he knowmeaning, of the statute, without having the act, it will be seen the persons referred to in the third section of the act, for which, upon conviction, he shall suffer death; and and by the 4th section, it is in substance armed prowlers, to feed or furnish whom with information knowingly, willingly and and voluntarily feed an "armed prowler," surveyed and examined. They have wisely reading. aiding him in unlawful purposes, such per-

on shall be guity of a felony, Other errors have been assigned in argu sent, but as these arising upon the demurror are decisive of the case, we do not leem it necessary to notice others. The judgement of the Circuit Court will e reversed, the demurrer to the indictnent alowed, and the prisoner will be re

manded to Blount county to be proceeded against or to be discharged HAWKINS, Judge. A true copy. Test: L. M. Patterson, Clerk.

LECTURE BY COMMODORE SEMMES,

The "Alabama" Viewed in the Light of History. From the Galveston Bulletin, Nov. FELLOW-CITIZENEL As you have been livited to deliver one of a course of lectures. Every mny be paraphrased, no one is to be be lieved but in his own art. This is not my art. I am not accustomed to the lecture room. Othello's occupation is gone. [Applause.] I do not propose to touch any political subject. I propose to speak of the history of the Alabama as viewed in the ight of history and American precedents, Your invitation found me at my home, enleavering to restore our State to her place n the Federal Union without tarnishing her honor. A little time back we were all ngaged, heart and soul, in a mighty war; ow we are engaged with equal carnestness in the pursuit of peace. The architects in our revolution left their work incomplete They must expect to be condemned and despised in their day. A philosopher

never quarrels with nature. This, I am happy to say, is the course of all our prominent leaders. Instead of giving way to useless repining, they are acting with tact and talent in all the walks of honest Men of one generation make history. nen of another write it. The actors in t onflict, such as is passed, are disqualified from being its historians. It is to put on cord some facts regarding the Alabama that I speak to-night. I propose to show you that she was not a pirate, a privateer or a bucaneer, but the recognized ship,

wearing the colors of a State, by the laws of nations. On the land an enemy might overran a country without destroying private property. Destroying private property on and is forbidden. Not so on the seas. The destruction of commerce in ancient times was a slow process. The war betates was the first between maritime powrs since the introduction of steam The Alabama had warrant for what she , both in the laws of nations and of the

nited States. She was built abroad. The inited States has made the British origin of the Alabame a constant source of comlaint. She was built by the Lairds. The nited States government endeavored to ontract with this same firm to build ships or them. | Mr. Semmes here read extracts om Mr. Laird's speech in the House f Commons, already published and well nown.] From this speech it appears. hat before they undertook to build the Al-

Confederate ship instead of a Federal vessel. She left England as a merchant yes-Her Confederate commission was read and her proper flag unfurled on the high seas, where the Confederate had as much authority as the Federal government. It the commission a sovereign puts on oard a vessel that makes her a personifibuilt in a neutral territory, she is purged of that wrong as soon as she is commissioned. If the Alabama was built in viojation of the neutrality law, that was a ceivable species of rascality and dema-question between the United States and goguery has been practiced under their England. From the moment the Confed given in the act, shall, according to the guates were recognized as belligerents, they

provisions of the first section, upon conviction suffer death by hanging; but a man ticular. The United States acknowledged the United States could buy ships, the Confederates could do the same. The hundred thousand dollars before Congress, queaker then quoted Justice Grier's decision and made a proposition to him that for hould be recognized."

> tory of the South American States, claiming that their cruisers captured prizes and carried them into American ports. In illustration of the fact that the Confederate States were reorganized, and entitled to all

The speaker quoted from Fennimore Cooper's "Naval History" the exploits of Patil Jones and other American privaassisting them in their unlawful and illegal teers, asserting that the colonial privateers objects, or who shall knowingly, willingly destroyed prizes at sea, and arguing that and voluntarily furnish them information they had less warrant than he had. The for the purpose of aiding and assisting them whole coast was blockaded, and the burnin their nelawful and illegal objects, shall | ing of prizes was a necessity that he could not avoid The colonies, less than a cen-said tury ago, did those very things which they and approved.

allel between them and Messrs. Slidell and Mason. The enger of the Surprise, Captain Conconstitute of the act, it must also be done in ningham, a colonial cruiser, was then be language of the act, "for the purpose quoted as a precedent of the Alabama." Charles Francis Adams complained of an appropriation to the school of \$5,000. the Confederate States and commissioners in England carrying on a Naval Bureau. The colonial commissioners had a Naval a large number of the citizens of Sneeds-Bureau in France. In this manner were ville, in Hancock county, asking for the the Revenge, Reprisal, Lexington and the passage of a law, prohibiting the sale of in

> Homme Richard.
>
> The speaker concluded thus: "The Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad Company was not a new construction, save Company be entitled to all the benefits of that she was a steam vessel. Dr. Franklin an act establishing a system of internal and his compeers constructed and manned improvements in this State, passed Feb. and his compeers constructed and manned a good many Alabamas in their day. What our sires did their sons may do. In other generations the history of the North will be the history of the South. By the philosophy of history I am willing to be judged. If the philosophy of history embalms the struggles of the Colonial States, so it will embalm the struggles of the Colonial States, so it will record the surprise and Revenge, so it will record the exploits of the Alabama."
>
> NASHVILLE AND CINCINNATI RAIL-ROLL.
>
> To the Editors of the Union and Dispatch:
>
> In the passed Feb. In the contraction of their bridge over Little river, and the French Broad and Pigeon rivers, on their respective lines of rond.
>
> Mr. Keith offered a resolution, which was adopted, notifying newspaper editors that the present subscriptions to the members, expires on the 16th inst., and requested the same to be renewed on the 14th day of January and continue the same until further orders.
>
> Mr. Trimble presented Senate bill No. 1666, providing for an annual appropriation of \$5,000 to the Tennessee Blind School, after the same shall have been established.

natural advantages for the acquisition of siding them in the commission of any of stances, to make her a great educational, the particular offeness mentioned in the commercial and manufacturing city. If stances, to make her a great educational, commercial and manufacturing city. If she would learn how her advantages may suspended and House bill No. 665, to incorbe improved, she must look at Cincinnati. persons, or gave them information for the prise, public spirit, and the liberal invest- on the second reading. committed any of the offenses commerated in the third section of the act, for which, mittee having in charge the selection. On motion of Mr. Johnson, House bill etermined that the route that yields the Danville, Kentucky, and Nashville is the best, both for Cincinnati and the company; and that the facts and figures furnished by the survey will demonstrate it. Two routes ust be surveyed from Nashville to Dan

ville. One from Gallatin, and the other from Lebanon, or some point on the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad route now sing surveyed. And as the other competing routes are being surveyed, Nashville as no time to lose. Cincinnati and other coints on the route will bear a part of the expenses of the survey, but they are waiting for Nashville to lead in the matter. The revised charter of this road is in of the State. the hands of commissioners, residing chiefly in Nashville, who have suthority to apint twelve commissioners in each county ove at once, unless they choose to lie pinely still and let this great prize go by fault. This route will place Nashville within fourteen hours of Cincinnati, without change of cars, and open a more direct communication with the take cities of the North and West. And when the link of oad from Decatur to Montgomery Is cometed, (which is now provided for, and partly built,) we will occupy a central poon on the Great Trunk Railway from upon, after which the House adjourned he lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexi- until 2 o'clock.

o, at which point we will command the ade and travel of the rich tropical States ring around the Gulf. To bring this immense trade and travel brough our city and the centre of our State, re must fill the link from Nashville to Danville, only about one hundred and eighty miles, and, by the provisions of the charter nearly half that distance may be ailt jointly with the Tennessee and Pacific

ailroad Company. Let us hope that the incorporators and ne citizens will take steps to survey these outes at once. This done, they may rely on Cincinnati and all the rich count the line of the road for liberal aid, which with the liberal aid by our State, will in ure the speedy construction of the road. The Tennessee and Pacific Railroad i oing on finely every day with brightning prospects of success. Let the two great unks span our State from north to south and from east to west, then we shall prove urselves worthy of the gifts and advanta ges which God and nature have conferred J. P. CAMPBELL.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 12, 1866. CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION. The Lobby Black mult Soldiers' and Sailors' Leagues-Gift Enterprises,

"MACE," writing from Washington !

the Cincinnati Commercial, on the 9th inst.

Writing a week ago about the welcome nquet to Congress, I stated that at the sottom of the whole affair were a lot of obbyists who had embarked in the enter prise from the belief that the best way t approach the halls of legislation wa through the stomachs of members and Senators. Since that time I have heard of bams, the United States government had a case in point that will do to relate by een in treaty with the Mesers. Laird to | way of confirmation of what I have said illd gumboats and monitors. We offered on the subject. Some sort of a soldiers better terms—hence the Alabama became a | and sailors' league, or union, or society-1 forget the exact designation-played a con spicuous part in the "welcome." throughout the country that have stolen the livery of loyalty to serve the selfish pur

the many organizations of the kine poses of a few men who are smart en o control them and make use of then They have been made use of to cover gigan ation of the sovereign. Even if a ship be | tic swindles under the name of "Soldiers" and Sailors' Gift Enterprises," which, with agers to the penitentiary, and every con

pretended patronage. But to the case for which I wrote this paragraph. Three days after the "welcome" banquet a person connected with one of in the prize cases reported in the "Second Black Reports," laying great stress on the passage, "if is not necessary that the State should be recognized."

ocrtain sum he would engineer the bill safely through both Houses. "Oh," said the other, "I don't think I'll need any assistance; my claim is all right, and when it Mr. Semmes entered largely into the his- is examined I don't think there will be any opposition to it." The matter was dis cassed between the two, until finally the "welcomer," seeing his chances for a fee dwindle very low, said to the claimant that if he didn't pay him five hundred dollars HOMES. CURES GUARNTEED. To the sovereign rights of war, Generals Grant (I think that was the sum demanded,) he and Sherman treated Generals Lee and would report him through the society to Johnston as Generals of an army. Allusion | which he belonged to the prominent Rewas here made to the circumstances of the speaker's parole, and to the fact that he was described both as an Admiral and a Genthal Both as a Genthal Both as an Admiral Both as a Genthal Both as a Genthal

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Messrs McKinney, Frazier, Trimble, Case, Smith, Keith and Aldridge came in

The petition was received and filed. Mr. McKinney presented a petition from toxicating liquors within two miles of the town, which was received and placed on

Mr. Senter presented Senate bill No. 465.

States. If it records approvingly the exploits of the Surprise and Revenge, so it will record the exploits of the Alabama."

Mr. Trimble presented Senate bill No.

fall, her glory and greatness, or her shame with the resolution referring to to the suband dishonor are deeply involved. Her ject, to the Committee on Education wealth and greatness are not surpassed by 467, for the benefit of the people of Saungave them information for the purpose of on these natural gifts or accidental circum-

ingly, willingly and voluntarily fed such Memphis, and other points where enter- Cleveland Tenn, was taken up and passed Mr. Edward Wilder, City : purpose of aiding them in any unlawful ment of capital are overcoming obstacles of incorporate the Memphis Dry Dock may be an "armed prowler" within the in Cincinnati is growing more and more Company, on House amendments, which twenty-one years."

> Mr. Frazier called up Senate argest profits to the company, and brings | 261, to incorporate the Ice and Water Combe largest trade to Cincinnati will be se- pany of Knoxville, Tennessee, which was sted. We believe that the route through | considered on several amendments to the ame. Passed by the House. Mr. Thompson moved to refer the sam the Judiciary Committee, which motion

> > On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Senate liourned until to-morrow morning at 16 House of Representatives.

Mr. Richards introduced a resolution athorizing the Governor to have the nachinery belonging to the State, now in on the line of the road. They ought to South Carolina, transferred to Nashville

Adopted. Senate joint resolution authorizing the ommittee on Finance and Ways and Means to sit during the recess as a Comnittee of Investigation, to investigate and report upon the alleged frauds practiced upon the public interests, was concurred in The bill to incorporate the Home Inurance Company passed its third reading. A number of private bills were acted

AFTERNOON SESSION. to the absence of a quorum, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morn-



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a pleasant tonic and cordial, and as they are properly from pure ingredients and good old Bou on Whisky, I can safely endorse their use to a afflicted as I was. I would say to such person keep your minds easy, your bowels open, you had cool, your feet warm, and use Wilder Bitters, and never mini the Dector.

Respectfully, J. C. BUCKLES, "Old Reliable" Agent Eric R. R.

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sicians, as the formula will be handed to

LIVER COMPLAINT.

E. Willer, Eng., City:

Senate. THURSDAY, Dec. 13 .- The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Speaker Frierson in the chair.

The coll was called and eleven members answered to their names. No quorum

and their names were called, making a Mr. Trimble presented a petition from E. H. East, Robert Martin, W. F. Bang, C. W. Nance, R. B. C. Howell and A. V. S. Lindsley, Trustees of the Tennessee Blind School, stating that the number of persons, seeking the benefit of such an institution are now more numerous than in any preceding year, and that the school has been

Jones had a motley crew on board the Bon providing that the Knoxville and Charles-Homme Richard. providing that the Knoxville and Charles-ton Railroad Company, and the Cincinnati,

To the Editors of the Union and Dispatch: School, after the same shall have been established and put in successful operation. Passed first reading and referred together

porate a Bank of discount and deposit, at

was withdrawn. Mr. Senter moved to concur in the mendments, which motion was adopted.

The House was called to order at le clock, Mr. Speaker Heiskell in the chair. Mr. Wines introduced a bill regulating he fees of the clerks of the several courts

Mr. Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I was suffering from Ague and Fever, or Chille and fever for saveral months, when I was advised by a friend to try your famous Stomach Hitters, and after using two bottles I am entirely restored. It not only imparts new vigor, but it is truly the best strengthening and appetising tonic, at the same time pleasant to the taste, I have ever known used or afforded to the public; and I would say to all those similarly afflicted that if they would be cured and have the disease theroughly cradicated from the system, to use

that if they would be cured and nave the liberoughly eradicated from the system, to use your Bitters, and be convinced of their wonder ful medicinal power and virtue.

I remain yours respectfully,
P. P. NEVITI.

A few corporation bills were introduced and passed first reading, after which, owing

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Edmund Cooper. THE BANK OCCUPIES THE BUILDING FOR merly occupied by the Platflers' Bank, corner of hion and College streets, and is prepared to buy nd sell Gold and Silver, Drafts, U. S. Securities and tate Bonds, collect Notes, Prafts, Coupons, etc., in State Bonds, collect Notes, Brafts, Coupons, etc., in all parts of the United States. 5-30 Bonds and 7-30 Tressury Notes always on hand and for sale. Gold Coupons cashed and Com-pound Interest Notes bought at the highest rates. BDGAR JONES, Cashier. W. W. BERRY, President. O. WALKER. J. Le YARYAN,

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All trains connect at Wartance for Shelbyville. Sugnavyille Accommonation—Leave Wartanoeat 12:12 F. M. and 8:30 A. M. Arrive at Shelbyville at 12:50 F. M. and 9:15 A. M. Leave Shelbyville at 12:50 F. M. and 11:45 F. M. Arrive at Wartanoeat 8:05 M. M. and 11:45 F. M.

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